

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application. For examiner's convenience, a clean version of claim 25 is reproduced on a separate page following the listing of claims.

Listing of claims:

1.-24. (canceled)

25. (currently amended) A method for qualitative or quantitative detection of a nucleic acid in a sample, said method comprising the steps of:

amplifying a test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ in a sample in the presence of at least one single-stranded detection probe that ~~by a reversible binding action~~ reversibly binds ~~reversibly~~ to a binding region of said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ and enables [[a]] detection of said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected based on said reversible binding action;~~

adding a single-stranded control nucleic acid to said sample and amplifying said ~~added single stranded~~ control nucleic acid ~~in said sample~~, wherein said ~~single stranded~~ control nucleic acid has a binding region that also binds said ~~at least one single stranded~~ detection probe and ~~wherein said binding region of said added single stranded control nucleic acid~~ has a nucleotide sequence having at least one deviation in comparison to said ~~nucleotide sequence of said~~ binding region of said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~; and

said control nucleic acid consists essentially of the sequences necessary for amplification and for binding of said probe and no more than about 10% of additional nucleotides; and

wherein ~~a first product of said test nucleic acid to be detected and of said at least one single stranded detection probe and a second product of said added single stranded control nucleic acid and of said at least one single stranded~~ form hybrids with said detection probe have different having melting points ~~and a temperature difference of said melting points is sufficiently large~~ different to analytically differentiate said hybrids ~~first and second products from one another for carrying out said detection~~, wherein said detection is carried out at a temperature that is 2 °C to 10 °C below ~~said~~ the melting temperature point of said ~~first product~~ detection probe.

26. (previously presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein said melting point of said ~~second product~~ control nucleic acid hybrid is lower than said melting point of said ~~first product~~ hybrid of said test nucleic acid.

27. (previously presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein said ~~temperature~~ melting point difference is at least 5 °C.

28. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein said ~~added single~~

~~stranded~~ control nucleic acid and said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ are amplified with identical primers.

29. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ and said ~~added single stranded~~ control nucleic acid are amplified by polymerase chain reaction.

30. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein two or more of said test nucleic acid acids ~~to be detected~~ and two or more of said ~~added single stranded~~ control nucleic acid acids are present in said the same sample. ~~and wherein for each one of said nucleic acids to be detected one of said added single stranded control nucleic acids is present.~~

31. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ is a DNA or an RNA derived in particular derived from a pathogen.

32. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein said detection ~~of said nucleic acid to be detected~~ is carried out in real-time.

33. (previously canceled)

34. (previously presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein said melting point of said ~~second product control nucleic acid hybrid~~ is so low that said ~~second product hybrid~~ is negligible or not at all present in said detection.

35. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein only one of said ~~at least one single stranded detection probe~~ probes is used and said detection ~~of said nucleic acid to be detected~~ is based on a melting curve of said test nucleic acid ~~to be detected~~ in the presence of said ~~at least one single stranded detection probe~~, wherein ~~[[a]]~~ the melting curve of said ~~added single stranded~~ control nucleic acid ~~in the presence of said at least one single stranded detection probe~~ serves as an internal control of proper amplification.

36. (currently amended) The method according to claim 25, wherein two of said ~~at least one single stranded detection probe~~ probes are used, said probes forming a FRET pair. wherein a first one of said ~~two single stranded detection probes~~ carries a reporter group and a second one of said ~~two single stranded detection probes~~ changes observable properties of said reporter group when in a position in the vicinity of said reporter group.

37-38. (cancelled)

39. (previously presented) The method according to claim ~~38~~ 25, wherein said ~~at least one modification~~ deviation in nucleotide sequence is an exchange of an A or a T for a G or a C.

40-44. (cancelled)

45-47. (withdrawn)

Clean version of claim 25

25. (currently amended) A method for qualitative or quantitative detection of a nucleic acid in a sample, said method comprising the steps of:

amplifying a test nucleic acid in a sample in the presence of at least one single-stranded detection probe that reversibly binds to a binding region of said test nucleic acid and enables detection of said test nucleic acid;

adding a single-stranded control nucleic acid to said sample and amplifying said control nucleic acid, wherein said control nucleic acid has a binding region that also binds said detection probe and has a nucleotide sequence having at least one deviation in comparison to said binding region of said test nucleic acid; and

said control nucleic acid consists essentially of the sequences necessary for amplification and binding of said probe and no more than about 10% additional nucleotides; and

wherein said test nucleic acid and said control nucleic acid form hybrids with said detection probe having melting points sufficiently different to analytically differentiate said hybrids, wherein said detection is carried out at a temperature that is 2°C to 10 °C below the melting point of said detection probe.